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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT report presents statistics highlighting challenges faced by newborns and their parents in major urban areas. Data came from birth certificates. Overall, children living in central cities are far more likely to experience six risks associated with negative child outcomes, and when those six factors are used collectively to determine which children are high risk, 20 percent of children living in central cities are high risk, compared to only 8 percent of those living in suburbs and 14 percent of those living outside metropolitan areas. The report describes key indicators, including: percent of total births to women under age 20; percent of teen births to women who were already mothers; percent of total births to unmarried women; percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education; percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care; percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy; percent low-birthweight babies; percent preterm babies; percent healthy births; and percent of high risk births based on maternal characteristics. City profiles present key indicators, 1997; the number of births by maternal characteristics, 1997; the healthy birth index, 1997; and the risk index based on maternal characteristics, 1997. Two appendixes present cities ranked by indicator, 1997, and states ranked by indicator, 1997. The report also includes definitions and data sources and primary contacts for state KIDS COUNT projects. (SM)

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ED 437 483

KIDS COUNT Special Report

THE RIGHT START

CONDITIONS OF BABIES AND THEIR FAMILIES IN AMERICA'S LARGEST CITIES

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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KIDS COUNT Special Report

THE RIGHT START

CONDITIONS OF BABIES AND THEIR FAMILIES IN AMERICA'S LARGEST CITIES

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Acknowledgments

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The circumstances and conditions under which a baby is born have lifelong implications. A child whose mother receives little or no prenatal care is far more likely to experience chronic health problems than other children whose mothers did receive prenatal care. A woman who smokes or drinks during pregnancy may visit long-term damage on the children she bears. An infant born into a family that is poor faces a considerably greater risk of not reaching his or her full potential.

In this *KIDS COUNT Special Report, The Right Start: Conditions of Babies and Their Families in America's Largest Cities*, we highlight the particular challenges faced by newborns and their parents in the nation's major urban areas. We are especially interested in the implications for the millions of kids born into families living in the toughest neighborhoods of our biggest cities.

Foreword

This *KIDS COUNT Special Report* contains no earth-shattering surprises. On one level, it simply records the predictable: A greater percentage of kids born in America's big cities are born with high risk factors than is true for America as a whole or for more affluent suburbs in particular.

While this may not merit banner headlines, the facts here deserve more attention than they have so far received. For one thing, the extent of disparity between the "life starts" of some inner-city kids and the rest of our children amounts to an assault on our national confidence in the principle of equal opportunity. Pregnant women in the nation's capital, for example, are three times more likely to go without timely prenatal care than the national average. Twice as many of the babies born in Baltimore are a lower birthweight than is normal for the rest of the country. Births in Detroit are one and one-half times more likely to be premature than births elsewhere in America. An infant in St. Louis is more than twice as likely to be born to an unmarried mother than are other American children.

Even within the universe of big cities, the disparities in birth circumstances are startling. A baby born in Houston is four times more likely to have a mom who

The extent of disparity between the "life starts" of some inner-city kids and the rest of our children amounts to an assault on our national confidence in the principle of equal opportunity.

didn't finish high school than is a newborn in Seattle. And a pregnant woman in Columbus is three times more likely to go without timely prenatal care than her counterpart in Nashville.

The data and comparisons presented in this *Special Report* do not lend themselves to simple and certain answers, but they do pose crucial questions. Foremost among these is the following: What variables or factors are most helpful in explaining the patterns we find in the birth data presented in this *KIDS COUNT Special Report*?

Part of the answer lies in the broad dynamics of race and class. America's large cities are home to a disproportionate share of the country's low-income and minority populations. The disadvantages of poverty and discrimination lie behind many of the negative urban indicators presented in the pages that follow.

That said, however, there are some other correlations that may be equally instructive in interpreting data,

The Casey Foundation has increasingly centered its work on the proposition that children do best when their families do well, and families do better when they live in supportive neighborhoods.

framing problems, and advancing solutions. For the past several years, the Casey Foundation has increasingly centered its work on the proposition that children do best when their families do well, and families do better when they live in supportive neighborhoods. Stated negatively, kids fare the worst when families are weak, and families are weakest in those communities that lack access to economic opportunity, positive social networks, and quality public education and service systems.

Neighborhoods like these—neighborhoods that are tough places for families to form and flourish—can be found throughout American cities, counties, and suburbs. But they are far more common in our central urban areas and more common in some cities than in others. In our analysis, it is the prevalence of these isolated, disinvested neighborhoods in major metropolitan areas that explains why so many cities produce such alarming statistics on family risk factors and such terrible numbers on birth measures.

This place-based, family-centered theory has led us to conclude that improving prospects for the kids most at risk in the United States means nothing less than working to rebuild family-supporting opportunities, initiatives, and values in the very neighborhoods where families are now faring the worst. Over the next decade, the Casey Foundation will work with local partners on precisely this approach in many of the cities that recorded the most disturbing numbers in this report.

Whether or not our interpretation of these numbers is persuasive or our approach to the underlying problems is sound, one fact remains beyond debate: The disparity in opportunity represented by the statistics in this *Special Report* is unacceptable. It is a threat to our cities, our economy, our future, and our basic democratic values. Somehow, we must find a way to ensure that more of our children get a decent and more equal start on the promise of a productive and fulfilling American life.

Douglas W. Nelson
President
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

SUMMARY

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Urban centers were selected as the focus of this *KIDS COUNT Special Report* because evidence clearly shows that outcomes for children in large cities are generally more problematic than those for children living in other areas of the country. Figure 1 indicates that children living in central cities are far more likely to experience each of six risks associated with negative child outcomes. Moreover, when these six factors were used collectively to determine which children were high-risk kids (those with four or more of these risk factors), analysis showed that "20 percent of kids living in central cities are in the high-risk category, compared to only 8 percent of those living in suburbs and 14 percent of those living outside metro areas."[1]

Since data on births provide one of the few types of systematic measures reflecting child well-being that are available consistently for all large cities, we relied on data from

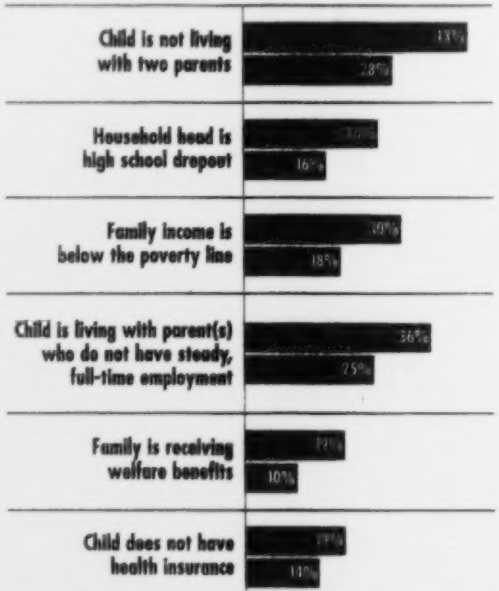
birth certificates to construct this *KIDS COUNT Special Report*. Moreover, recent research on brain development has underscored the importance of stimulation and human interaction experienced in the earliest years of childhood. Conditions at birth often reflect the forces that will shape a young person's life. In 1997 there were 754,685 births in the 50 largest U.S. cities that are the major focus of this report. This represents almost one-fifth of all births in the United States.

The data from birth certificates provided on the pages that follow reflect several kinds of risks faced by newborns. Measures such as lack of timely prenatal care and percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy reflect social conditions prior to birth that can affect the health of an infant. Other measures reported here, such as birthweight and gestation period, reflect health status at the time of birth. Finally, we included three characteristics of the mother (marital status, age, and education) that are likely to be related to the conditions a newborn may experience early in life.

The measures show enormous variation across the 50 cities, but it is clear that collectively, birth outcomes in the largest cities are not as good as those elsewhere.

FIGURE 1

Characteristics of Children Inside and Outside Central Cities



SOURCE: Casey Foundation analysis of Census Bureau's March 1998 Current Population Survey.

■ *Inside Central Cities* ■ *Outside Central Cities*

Central cities is a term used by the Census Bureau to identify those large cities located at the core of metropolitan areas. Collectively, these figures represent about 500 cities nationwide. Outside central cities includes suburban as well as rural areas.

The figures shown here represent about 90 percent of American children. The location (inside central cities/outside central cities) of some respondents was not revealed in the data file released by the Census Bureau in order to protect their confidentiality.

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TABLE 1

Key Indicators of Births in Large Cities and Nationwide: 1997

Indicator	Top 50-City Average	The Nation
Percent of total births to women under age 20	14.9	12.7
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	23.8	21.6
Percent of total births to unmarried women	43.0	32.4
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	27.7	22.1
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	5.4	3.9
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy*	11.2	13.2
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	8.8	7.5
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.6	11.4
Percent healthy births*	61.6	66.8
Percent of births that were high risk based on maternal characteristics	8.6	6.6

SOURCE: The figures for the Top 50-City Average and the national figure for Percent Healthy Births were calculated by Child Trends based on data provided by the National Center for Health Statistics. Other figures come directly from the National Center for Health Statistics.

*Not all cities are included in the 50-city average, and not all states are included in the national figure for this indicator.

Table 1 shows how birth outcomes in the 50 largest cities compare to those nationwide. We decided to use the simple 50-city averages, rather than weighted averages, in Table 1 to be consistent with the data presented for each city in the next section of this report.

In nearly every case (the exception is smoking during pregnancy), the outcomes in large cities are worse than those for the rest of the nation. Additionally, the city-wide numbers presented here often mask important variations within a city. For example, studies in Baltimore and Cleveland show that negative birth outcomes such as low birthweight and infant mortality are concentrated in neighborhoods with high poverty and/or low per capita income.[2] Studies suggest that negative birth outcomes are part of a constellation of measures that point toward neighborhoods with concentrated poverty and diminished opportunity.

While these measures can hardly capture the full range of forces shaping the lives of newborns, the indicators used in this *Special Report* reflect several important dimensions of a newborn's life. Moreover, these indicators are consistently measured across all of the cities, thus permitting legitimate comparisons. Since many of the conditions related to a birth are linked to later developmental problems, the data illuminate future prospects for children in these cities.

The 55 cities that are the focus of this *Special Report* include the 50 largest cities as of 1997 (according to population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau) plus 5 cities that are not in the top 50, but are part of the Casey Foundation's 22-city *Making Connections* initiative. More information about the *Making Connections* initiative is provided at the end of this section, along with a list of the cities in the initiative. Of the 22 cities, 16 are among the 50 largest cities in the country, 5 more are shown here, and 1 (Camden, New Jersey) could not be included here because the population is below 100,000, which is the cutoff point that the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has set for providing data in the detail shown in this report. The 5 *Making Connections* cities that are not in the top 50 are identified as such on the following pages.

The key indicators of birth outcomes used here are all taken from NCHS and reflect the official data for each indicator. While these measures are not derived from samples, many are based on relatively small numbers of births and therefore may exhibit a degree of random fluctuation from year to year. Small differences among cities may reflect random fluctuations rather than "real" distinctions in the well-being of children. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on those differences that are relatively large. For those who are interested, NCHS has developed a method for estimating the standard errors for measures such as those presented here.[3]

In addition to outcome measures for each city, we also include some raw data, such as population and number of births, as well as number of births by selected maternal characteristics. We did not include the number of births for Asian and Pacific Islander Americans or American Indians because the number of births in these groups was very small in most cities. Data for all of the states are provided in Appendix 2.

In the following pages we describe each of the measures in more detail, explain why each measure was selected as an indicator of well-being, and discuss how the measure is related to broad, long-term outcomes.

PERCENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER AGE 20

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. Births to women under age 20 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried, and a large segment have not completed high school. For example, only 22 percent of teenagers who gave birth in 1997 were married, and only 37 percent had completed 12 or more years of education.

Children born to teenage mothers are less likely to obtain the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults.

If a large share of the births in a city are occurring to teenagers, it means that a significant number of children are starting life with a parent who is unlikely to have the resources needed to provide for a child. Most teenage mothers are not settled in a job or career, and many young fathers are not able to help. Data from the Census Bureau indicate that only 3 percent of mothers ages 15 to 17 received child-support payments in 1995.[4] Data from the March 1998 Current Population Survey show that only 56 percent of males ages 16 to 19 had any earned income in 1997 and that the average annual income for those who worked was slightly less than $5,000.

Children born to teenage mothers are less likely to obtain the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Thus, babies born to teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

It is important to note that the Percent of Total Births to Women Under Age 20 is influenced by the fertility of older women (above age 20) as well as teens. For more information on this point, see Definitions and Data Sources.

While 12.7 percent of all births in the country occurred to women under age 20 in 1997, the average was 14.9 percent in the 50 largest cities (see Table 1). Seattle had the lowest Percent of Total Births to Women Under Age 20 (6.3 percent), while Baltimore had the highest (22.8 percent). Nationally, the share of births to women under age 20 stayed nearly constant during the 1990s (12.8 percent in 1990 compared to 12.7 percent in 1997; see Table 2).

For more information on this topic, readers are referred to a *KIDS COUNT Special Report* titled *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends*, which provides a wealth of information related to teen childbearing and sexual activity on a state-by-state basis.[5]

PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS TO WOMEN WHO WERE ALREADY MOTHERS

Most teen mothers are ill-equipped to provide for one child, and a second one severely compounds that challenge. Therefore, children born to a teenage mother who already has one or more children are unlikely to receive the kinds of support that children need to

thrive. Moreover, a high rate of repeat teen births signals a problem with pregnancy prevention programs and offers a key opportunity for policy or program intervention.

While 21.6 percent of all births to teens in the country were repeat births in 1997, the average was 23.8 percent for teen births in the 50 largest cities (see Table 1). Percent of Teen Births to Women Who Were Already Mothers ranged from a low of 14.8 percent in San Francisco to a high of 31.0 percent in the District of Columbia and Tulsa. National data suggest that this problem has diminished during the 1990s. A recent NCHS report showed that the birth rate for second births to teenagers was 21 percent lower in 1996 than 1991.[8] The percent of teen births that were repeat births decreased from 25.1 percent in 1990 to 21.6 percent in 1997 (see Table 2).

PERCENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN

Research shows that children growing up with a single mother "are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare."[9] Numerous recent studies document the importance of fathers in the lives of their children. "Children develop best when they are provided with the opportunity to have warm, intimate, continuous, and enduring relationships with both their fathers and their mothers."[9] Even if a marriage fails, children born into a married-couple family have advantages over those born to unmarried women. The poverty rate for single-parent families headed by a never-married mother is 55 percent, compared to 35 percent for families headed by a divorced or separated mother. Also, in 1997 the Infant Mortality Rate of children born to an unmarried mother was almost twice that of children born to married mothers (10.5 compared to 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births).[9]

The marital status of parents at the time of birth reflects the likelihood of a child receiving a child-support award. Data from 1995 indicate that among never-married single parents, only 44 percent had a child-support award in place, compared to 76 percent of divorced single parents. But it should be noted that many custodial parents with child-support awards in place never receive money they are due. Only 21 percent of never-married single parents actually received child-support payments in 1995, compared to 51 percent of divorced single parents.[10]

While 32.4 percent of all births in the country occurred to unmarried women in 1997, the average was

43.0 percent in the 50 largest cities (see Table 1). The Percent of Total Births to Unmarried Women ranged from a low of 24.5 percent in Honolulu to a high of 71.6 percent in Detroit. National data suggest that this problem increased during the early 1990s, but was stable from 1994 to 1997. The Percent of Total Births to Unmarried Women increased from 28.0 percent in 1990 to 32.6 percent in 1994, and was 32.4 percent in 1997 (see Table 2).

PERCENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN 12 YEARS OF EDUCATION

Research has consistently shown that the education level of a child's mother is a good predictor of many child outcomes.[11] Consequently, children born to women who have not graduated from high school face tough odds. The Infant Mortality Rate for births to women with less than 12 years of education was 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1997, compared to 6.3 for women with at least a high school education.[12] Women who do not get a good formal education are often less likely to provide the kind of educational and intellectual stimulation that their children need. Moreover, people with less education are less likely to be effective advocates for their children when they enter school or encounter problems with other institutions or public systems.

Nationwide in 1997, 22.1 percent of births occurred to women with less than 12 years of education, but within the 50 largest cities, the average was 27.7 percent (see Table 1). The Percent of Total Births to Mothers With Less Than 12 Years of Education ranged from a low of 9.5 percent in Honolulu to a high of 47.1 percent in Los Angeles. Nationally, the Percent of Total Births to Mothers With Less Than 12 Years of Education declined slightly during the 1990s, going from 23.5 percent in 1990 to 22.1 percent in 1997 (see Table 2).

PERCENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS TO MOTHERS RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

Mothers who receive timely prenatal care are less likely to have babies with health problems. Failure to obtain early prenatal care may reflect a mother's indifference to her pregnancy, or it may reflect a lack of available care. Either situation is cause for concern. A woman who makes sure that she gets proper prenatal care is also likely to make sure that she does other things to protect her newborn. Failure to find timely prenatal care may also reflect the fact that a woman is in a precarious situation where many other kinds of resources are simply not available. Since the availability of health insurance is related to obtaining good prenatal care, women in large cities are at a disadvantage. Among women of childbearing age (15 to 44), those living in

central cities are much less likely than those living elsewhere to have health insurance.

If a large segment of births in a city are to mothers who do not receive good prenatal care, it should provide a signal that health providers must become more aggressive in their outreach and public information campaigns to educate and inform mothers about the importance of prenatal care.

Nationwide, 3.9 percent of all births in 1997 occurred to mothers who did not receive timely prenatal care, compared to an average of 5.4 percent in the 50 largest cities (see Table 1). Among the 50 largest cities, the share of births occurring to women who lacked timely prenatal care ranged from a low of 2.5 percent in Charlotte, to a high of 12.3 percent in the District of Columbia. Nationwide, there is good news on this front. The share of mothers lacking timely prenatal care fell from 6.1 percent in 1990 to 3.9 percent in 1997 (see Table 2).

PERCENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY

Babies born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy are more likely to have health problems. According to a recent report[1] from the National Center for Health

TABLE 2

Changes in U.S. Birth Outcomes: 1990 and 1997

Indicator	1990	1997
Percent of total births to women under age 20	12.8	12.7
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	25.1	21.6
Percent of total births to unmarried women	28.0	32.4
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	23.5	22.1
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	6.1	3.9
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	18.4	13.2
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.0	7.5
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	10.6	11.4

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, *Vol. 47, Nos. 10, 12, and 18.*

Smoking during pregnancy may be symptomatic of other conditions that reflect an unhealthy approach to pregnancy and childbearing.

Statistics, "Smoking during pregnancy is associated with adverse outcomes, including low birthweight, intrauterine growth retardation and infant mortality as well as negative consequences for child health and development." Moreover, smoking during pregnancy may be symptomatic of other conditions that reflect an unhealthy approach to pregnancy and childbearing.

Data on smoking during pregnancy on birth certificates in California, New York (except for New York City), Indiana, and South Dakota were not compatible with NCHS standards. Therefore, these data are missing for some cities, and the figure shown under the Top 50-City Average reflects only the 41 cities where these data were collected.

While nationally, 13.2 percent of total births were to mothers who smoked during pregnancy, the average was only 11.2 percent in the largest cities (see Table 1). To some extent these data may reflect the concentration of blacks and Hispanics in large cities. In 1997, only 10 percent of black mothers and 4 percent of Hispanic mothers smoked during pregnancy, compared to 17 percent of Non-Hispanic whites.[14] Among the 41 cities that collect these data, the rates ranged from a low of 2.6 percent in New Orleans to a high of 23.6 percent in Pittsburgh. Nationally, the share of babies born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy has been declining, dropping from 18.4 percent in 1990 to 13.2 percent in 1997 (see Table 2).

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PERCENT LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES (LESS THAN 5.5 POUNDS)

While most American children get off to a healthy start, babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low-Birthweight Babies reflects a group of children who are more likely to have health problems as they move through the growth stages.

Nationally, 291,154 babies were born weighing less than 5.5 pounds in 1997, and 65,230 of those were born in 1 of the 50 largest cities. The relatively high rate of low-birthweight babies in big cities raises a number of troubling issues. Research shows that women who do not receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low-birthweight baby and that mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to Census Bureau data for 1998,[15] more than one-third (35 per-

cent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth (22 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance. People living in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18 to 24) are among the groups least likely to have health insurance. Among women of childbearing age (15 to 44), 25 percent of those living in central cities lacked health insurance, compared to 17 percent of those living in the suburbs. Among Hispanic women of childbearing age living in central cities, 43 percent lacked health insurance.

While 7.5 percent of all births in the country in 1997 were low-weight births, the average was 8.8 percent in the 50 largest cities (see Table 1). In 1997, San Jose had the lowest rate of low-birthweight babies at 5.8 percent, and Baltimore had the highest rate at 14.1 percent. During the 1990s, the share of babies born weighing less than 5.5 pounds has been rising. The share of births that are low-weight babies has increased from 7.0 percent of all births in 1990 to 7.5 percent in 1997 (see Table 2).

PERCENT PRETERM BABIES (LESS THAN 37 COMPLETED WEEKS OF GESTATION)

Babies born preterm often suffer related health and development problems such as low birthweight. A shortened gestation period is also related to an increased risk of infant death (death in the first year of life).[16]

Nationwide, 11.4 percent of births in 1997 were preterm births, compared with an average of 12.6 percent in the 50 largest cities (see Table 1). San Francisco and San Jose had the lowest percent of births that were preterm in 1997 at 9.0 percent, while Baltimore and the District of Columbia had the highest rate at 18.3 percent. Nationally, the share of babies who were preterm increased by 8 percent between 1990 and 1997 (see Table 2).

INDICES

In addition to presenting eight individual indicators, we combined some measures to reflect two critical dimensions regarding a birth. One index reflects the health status of a baby, and the other index reflects a set of risks based on social characteristics of the mother. Combining several measures into an index provides a more comprehensive picture of well-being.

Four indicators that reflect some dimension of health can be put together to form a Healthy Birth Index. The four indicators are birthweight, 5-minute APGAR score, gestation period, and start of prenatal care. More details about this index are provided in the Definitions and Data Sources section.

MAKING CONNECTIONS CITIES

Making Connections is the centerpiece of the Annie E. Casey Foundation's multi-faceted effort (called Neighborhood Transformation/Family Development) to improve the life chances of vulnerable children by helping to strengthen their families and neighborhoods. *Making Connections* has launched a three-year demonstration phase in which we are working with neighborhoods in 22 cities to promote programs, activities, and policies that contribute to strong families.

The primary aim of this effort is to stimulate and support a local movement that engages residents, civic groups, political leaders, grassroots groups, public and private sector leadership, and faith-based organizations in an effort to help transform tough neighborhoods into family-supportive environments.

Making Connections is about strengthening families by connecting them to the opportunities, resources, and support they need to raise healthy, confident, and successful children. The three kinds of connections we have identified as most critical include economic opportunity, social networks, and services and supports.

Making Connections seeks to foster and deepen these connections in selected neighborhoods in these 22 cities. We are working with neighborhoods to identify relevant indicators and interim benchmarks that can be used to gauge progress in improving conditions for families. This effort seeks to draw from, build on, and weave together what our work, the work of others, and the experience of communities show to be the most effective practices and strategies in community building, system reform, family support, and economic development.

City	1997 Population	1997 Number of Births
Atlanta	402,590	8,407
Baltimore	657,545	9,767
Boston	555,873	7,837
Camden	84,086	1,779
Denver	499,750	9,310
Des Moines	191,755	3,406
Detroit	977,649	16,729
District of Columbia	529,895	7,927
Hartford	131,975	2,249
Indianapolis	742,954	13,439
Louisville	257,423	6,524
Miami	371,222	14,196
Milwaukee	584,684	10,741
New Orleans	469,127	7,738
Oakland	366,223	6,408
Philadelphia	1,450,683	22,078
Providence	151,551	2,629
San Antonio	1,093,400	21,504
San Diego	1,198,520	18,684
Savannah	133,259	2,654
Seattle	533,508	6,940
St. Louis	344,801	5,765

SOURCES: The National Center for Health Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau (online) available at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/scis (October 22, 1999).

The Healthy Birth Index could only be calculated for 36 of the 50 largest cities because many cities did not have data on the 5-minute APGAR score, one of the measures used to construct this index. Of the 36 cities with data, Charlotte had the highest share of healthy births at 70.2 percent, and the District of Columbia had the lowest at 50.0 percent. Nationwide, 66.8 percent of births in 1997 were healthy births based on this index, but in the 36 large cities with data, the average was only 61.6 percent (see Table 1).

Three measures reflect social aspects surrounding a birth (the mother's age, marital status, and education) and can be combined to form a Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics. Past research has shown that children born to an unmarried teenage mom who has not completed high school are 10 times as likely to be poor as children born to a married high school graduate over age 20.[17]

On the Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics, 6.6 percent of births nationwide in 1997 occurred to unmarried, teenage, high school dropouts, while the average for the 50 largest cities was substantially higher at 8.6 percent (see Table 1). Among the 50 cities, the rate ranged from a low of 2.6 percent in Seattle, to a high of 14.9 percent in Milwaukee and Baltimore.

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Endnotes

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3. National Center for Health Statistics, 1997, "Vital Statistics of the United States," Natality Technical Appendix, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/tecapp97.pdf.

4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1999, on Web page, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/childsupport/96aprcps/tab4.html (October 4, 1999).

5. Copies of *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends* can be obtained by calling the Casey Foundation publication line at 410.223.2890 or going to our Web site at www.aecf.org.

6. Ventura, S.J., T.J. Mathews, and S.C. Curtin, 1998, "Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-97: National and State Patterns," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 12, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.

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8. Popenoe, David, 1996. *Life Without Father: Compelling New Evidence That Fatherhood and Marriage Are Indispensable for the Good of Children and Society*, The Free Press, New York, NY.

9. MacDorman, M.F. and J.O. Atkinson, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 1999, "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 1997 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," Vol. 47, No. 23, p. 14, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.

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11. McLanahan, Sara S. and Gary Sandefur, 1994, *Growing Up With a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, p. 43; Haveman, Robert and Barbara Wolfe, 1995, "The Determinants of Children's Attainments: A Review of Methods and Findings," *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 33, pp. 1829-1878.

12. MacDorman, M.F. and J.O. Atkinson, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 1999, "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 1997 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," Vol. 47, No. 23, p. 10, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.

13. Mathews, T.J., 1998, "Smoking During Pregnancy, 1990-96," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 10, p. 1, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.

14. Ventura, S.J., J.A. Martin, S.C. Curtin, and T.J. Mathews, 1999, "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 18, p. 52, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.

15. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1999, "Health Insurance Coverage," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-208, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

16. MacDorman, M.F. and J.O. Atkinson, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 1999, "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 1997 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," Vol. 47, No. 23, p. 10, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.

17. Annie E. Casey Foundation, *1993 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, p. 13.

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CITY PROFILES

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Albuquerque, NM

Total population of city: 1997 418,834

Total births in city: 1997 7,540

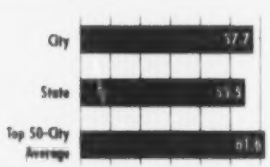
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.6	17.9	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	17.2	19.6	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	40.4	43.5	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	21.5	27.1	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	5.9	7.6	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	10.8	10.3	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	8.2	7.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	10.4	11.0	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	2,884
Non-Hispanic Black	201
Hispanic	3,994
Under age 20	1,176
Unmarried	3,045
Less than 12 years of education	1,490

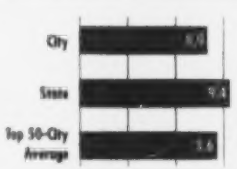
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Atlanta, GA

Total population of city, 1997: 402,590

Total births in city, 1997: 8,407

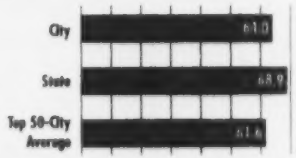
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	1,773
Non-Hispanic Black	5,479
Hispanic	860
Under age 20	1,592
Unmarried	4,876
Less than 12 years of education	2,567

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	18.9	15.5	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	30.4	23.9	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	58.0	35.4	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	31.3	23.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	4.8	3.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	6.8	9.9	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	10.8	8.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	13.3	11.6	12.6

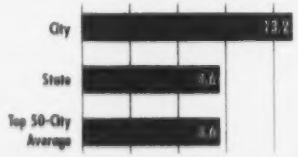
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Austin, TX

Total population in city: 1997 — 542,095

Total births in city: 1997 — 10,459

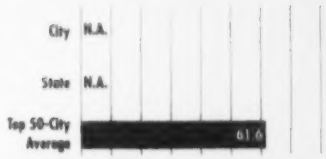
Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	14.2	16.1	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	26.6	24.4	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	29.5	30.7	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	31.6	33.6	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.9	5.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	4.4	7.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	6.8	7.3	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	11.1	12.0	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,280
Non-Hispanic Black	1,191
Hispanic	4,448
Under age 20	1,487
Unmarried	3,089
Less than 12 years of education	3,283

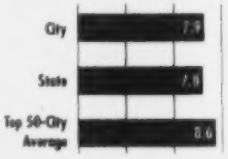
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator. N.A. = Not Available.

Baltimore, MD

637,545
9,767

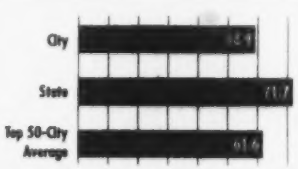
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	2,512
Non-Hispanic Black	6,911
Hispanic	148
Under age 20	2,225
Unmarried	6,719
Less than 12 years of education	3,078

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	22.8	10.3	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	25.8	20.2	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	68.8	33.5	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	33.1	12.8	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	5.8	2.6	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	14.8	10.2	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	14.1	8.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	18.3	12.7	12.6

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Boston, MA

total population in city 1997 555,873

total births in city 1997 7,837

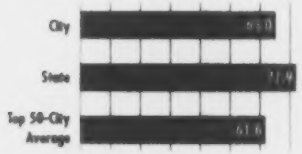
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	10.7	7.4	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	17.5	18.0	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	45.5	25.9	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	21.4	13.4	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	4.1	2.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	8.2	12.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.2	7.0	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.5	9.5	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	2,688
Non-Hispanic Black	2,765
Hispanic	1,663
Under age 20	841
Unmarried	3,569
Less than 12 years of education	1,658

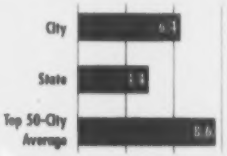
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Charlotte, NC

492,777
8,713

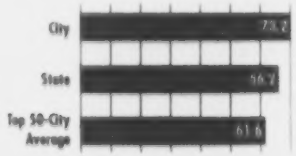
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,778
Non-Hispanic Black	3,020
Hispanic	548
Under age 20	951
Unmarried	2,778
Less than 12 years of education	1,409

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	10.9	14.4	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	27.3	21.5	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	31.9	32.2	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	16.1	21.6	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	2.5	3.2	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	10.0	15.2	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.5	8.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	11.6	12.7	12.6

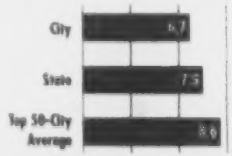
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Charlotte, NC

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Chicago, IL

Total population of city: 1997 — 2,807,709

Total births in city: 1997 — 51,154

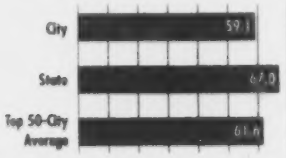
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	18.1	12.5	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	28.7	23.6	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	53.1	33.4	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	37.2	22.0	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	6.6	4.0	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	9.5	12.1	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	10.3	7.9	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	14.8	12.1	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	10,445
Non-Hispanic Black	21,356
Hispanic	17,287
Under age 20	9,280
Unmarried	27,163
Less than 12 years of education	18,775

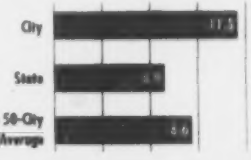
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Cleveland, OH

497,743

9,497

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	3,396
Non-Hispanic Black	4,972
Hispanic	634
Under age 20	1,949
Unmarried	6,262
Less than 12 years of education	3,011

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	20.5	13.3	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	27.7	20.9	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	65.9	33.9	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	32.4	17.8	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	9.7	4.3	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	19.2	19.7	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	11.5	7.7	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	15.5	11.5	12.6

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*

Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Colorado Springs, CO

Total population of city: 1997 — 337,348

Total births in city: 1997 — 6,380

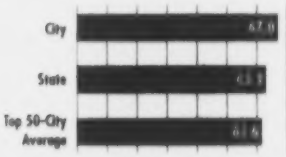
Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	12.1	11.9	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	17.0	18.9	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	25.6	25.2	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	11.6	18.9	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.5	3.9	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	12.0	10.9	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.4	8.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	9.3	11.0	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,666
Non-Hispanic Black	540
Hispanic	875
Under age 20	775
Unmarried	1,635
Less than 12 years of education	739

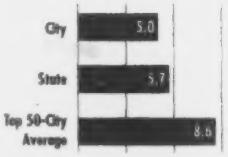
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator

30 | **Columbus, OH**

Total population of city: 1997 — 668,191

Total births in city: 1997 — 10,982

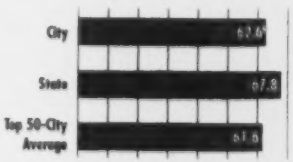
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	7,117
Non-Hispanic Black	3,238
Hispanic	276
Under age 20	1,657
Unmarried	4,788
Less than 12 years of education	2,369

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.1	13.3	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	22.1	20.9	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	43.6	33.9	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	21.8	17.8	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	9.8	4.3	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	20.0	19.7	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.1	7.7	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	13.2	11.5	12.6

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Dallas, TX

Total population of city: 1997 — 1,061,891

Total births in city: 1997 — 22,621

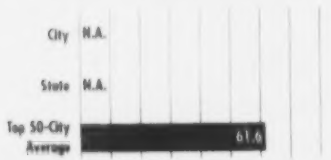
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 30-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	17.0	16.1	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	29.2	24.4	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	44.3	30.7	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	43.8	33.6	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	5.3	5.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	3.7	7.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	8.1	7.3	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.0	12.0	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	5,361
Non-Hispanic Black	5,503
Hispanic	10,765
Under age 20	3,841
Unmarried	10,019
Less than 12 years of education	9,758

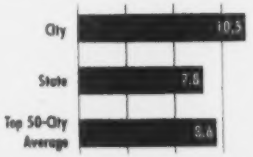
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

N.A.=Not Available.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dallas, TX

Denver, CO

Total births in city: 1997 — 9,310

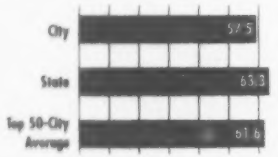
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	3,650
Non-Hispanic Black	972
Hispanic	4,297
Under age 20	1,471
Unmarried	3,421
Less than 12 years of education	3,274

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.8	11.9	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	22.6	18.9	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	36.7	25.2	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	35.9	18.9	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	6.3	3.9	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	11.5	10.9	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.9	8.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.6	11.0	12.6

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Des Moines, IA

Des Moines is not one of the 50 largest cities

Total population of city: 1997 — 191,755

Total births in city: 1997 — 3,406

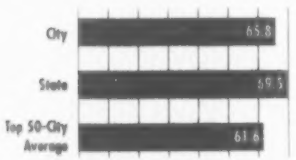
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	12.9	10.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	22.7	18.0	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	35.6	26.2	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	20.8	13.6	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.9	2.5	*
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	23.7	18.3	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.5	6.4	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	13.2	10.4	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	2,477
Non-Hispanic Black	303
Hispanic	313
Under age 20	441
Unmarried	1,211
Less than 12 years of education	677

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Detroit, MI

Total population of city: 1997 — 977,649

Total births in city: 1997 — 16,729

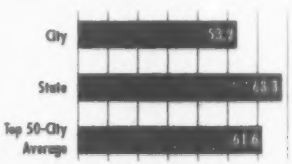
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	1,679
Non-Hispanic Black	13,574
Hispanic	817
Under age 20	3,344
Unmarried	11,982
Less than 12 years of education	5,639

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	20.0	11.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	26.7	21.5	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	71.6	33.2	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	34.3	17.5	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	7.2	3.0	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	17.4	17.6	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	12.6	7.7	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	17.9	11.3	12.6

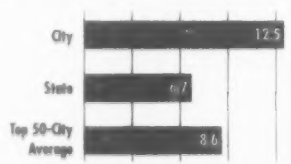
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

District of Columbia

Total population of city: 1997 — 529,895

Total births in city: 1997 — 7,927

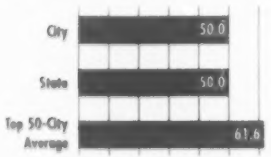
Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.6	15.6	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	31.0	31.0	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	63.6	63.6	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	26.5	26.5	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	12.3	12.3	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	5.5	5.5	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	13.4	13.4	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	18.3	18.3	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	1,274
Non-Hispanic Black	5,677
Hispanic	694
Under age 20	1,236
Unmarried	5,041
Less than 12 years of education	1,904

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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El Paso, TX

Total population of city: 1997 — 604,321

Total births in city: 1997 — 13,132

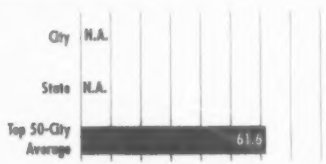
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	1,346
Non-Hispanic Black	280
Hispanic	11,375
Under age 20	2,140
Unmarried	4,041
Less than 12 years of education	5,010

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	16.3	16.1	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	22.5	24.4	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	30.8	30.7	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	38.2	33.6	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	10.4	5.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	3.0	7.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.2	7.3	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.5	12.0	12.6

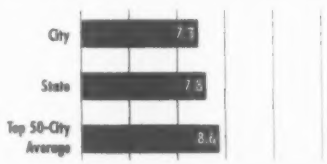
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

N.A.=Not Available

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Fort Worth, TX

Total population of city: 1997 — 484,943

Total births in city: 1997 — 9,488

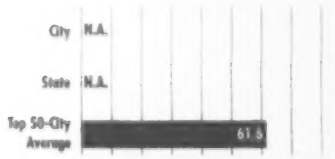
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	17.4	16.1	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	28.0	24.4	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	36.5	30.7	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	38.2	33.6	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	7.9	5.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	6.3	7.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	8.1	7.3	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.8	12.0	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	3,518
Non-Hispanic Black	1,951
Hispanic	3,692
Under age 20	1,652
Unmarried	3,459
Less than 12 years of education	3,624

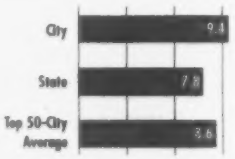
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator. N.A.=Not Available

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Fresno, CA

Total population of city: 1997 — 395,602

Total births in city: 1997 — 8,993

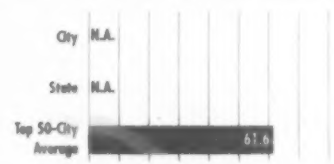
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	2,422
Non-Hispanic Black	755
Hispanic	4,524
Under age 20	1,716
Unmarried	3,859
Less than 12 years of education	3,964

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	19.1	11.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	27.3	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	42.9	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	44.2	32.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.8	3.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	N.A.	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.1	6.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	10.4	10.1	12.6

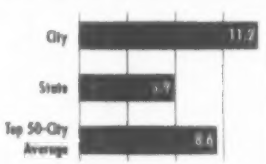
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

N.A. = Not Available

Hartford, CT

Hartford is not one of the 50 largest cities

Total population of city: 1997 — 131,975

Total births in city: 1997 — 2,249

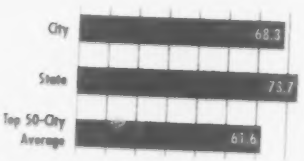
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	23.0	8.3	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	24.0	20.0	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	78.8	32.7	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	33.3	11.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	2.1	1.9	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	8.9	9.7	17.2*
Percent low birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	11.9	7.3	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	15.3	10.2	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	199
Non-Hispanic Black	866
Hispanic	1,054
Under age 20	518
Unmarried	1,772
Less than 12 years of education	672

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Honolulu, HI

Total population of city: 1997 — 394,518

Total births in city: 1997 — 4,605

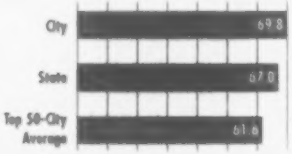
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	927
Non-Hispanic Black	159
Hispanic	595
Under age 20	324
Unmarried	1,129
Less than 12 years of education	434

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	7.0	10.1	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	16.0	17.2	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	24.5	29.9	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	9.5	10.4	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	4.3	4.6	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	4.6	8.0	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.0	7.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	10.4	10.6	12.6

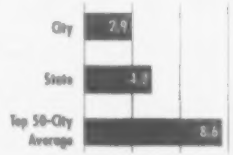
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Houston, TX

Total population of city: 1997 — 1,765,587

Total births in city: 1997 — 41,605

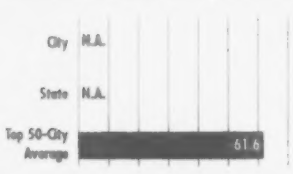
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.6	16.1	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	23.6	24.4	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	37.5	30.7	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	43.8	33.6	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.8	5.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	4.5	7.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.8	7.3	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.7	12.0	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	8,589
Non-Hispanic Black	9,905
Hispanic	20,825
Under age 20	6,485
Unmarried	15,617
Less than 12 years of education	17,734

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

N.A.=Not Available.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Indianapolis, IN

Total population of city: 1997	742,954
Total births in city: 1997	13,439

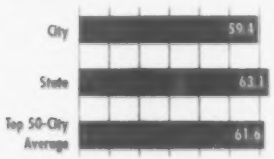
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	9,156
Non-Hispanic Black	3,602
Hispanic	439
Under age 20	2,106
Unmarried	5,723
Less than 12 years of education	3,038

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.7	14.1	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	22.7	20.4	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	42.6	32.6	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	23.1	20.4	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.5	3.9	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	N.A.	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.6	7.7	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.7	11.0	12.6

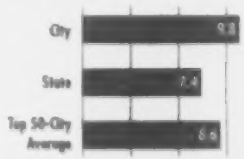
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator. N.A.=Not Available.

Jacksonville, FL

Total population of city: 1997 — 688,010

Total births in city: 1997 — 11,255

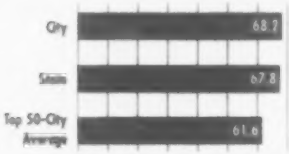
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.2	13.4	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	23.7	22.5	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	38.0	36.0	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	19.3	21.4	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.1	3.2	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	11.9	11.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.1	8.0	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	13.3	12.4	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	6,601
Non-Hispanic Black	3,836
Hispanic	395
Under age 20	1,708
Unmarried	4,276
Less than 12 years of education	2,146

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Kansas City, MO

Total population of city: 1997 — 440 610

Total births in city: 1997 — 7,637

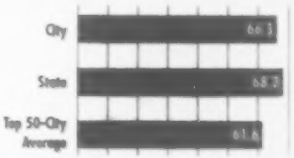
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,303
Non-Hispanic Black	2,511
Hisponic	578
Under age 20	1,180
Unmarried	3,419
Less than 12 years of education	1,621

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.5	13.9	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	26.2	20.3	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	44.8	33.1	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	21.7	19.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.5	2.8	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	15.8	19.6	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.1	7.7	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.7	11.6	12.6

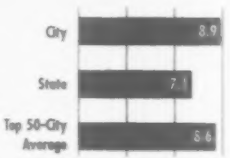
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Las Vegas, NV

Total population of city: 1997	390,117
Total births in city: 1997	11,450

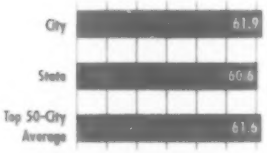
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	12.8	13.5	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	21.4	21.7	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	37.1	35.5	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	26.3	27.8	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	5.8	6.3	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	12.3	13.6	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	8.1	7.6	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	13.1	12.3	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	5,894
Non-Hispanic Black	1,199
Hispanic	3,347
Under age 20	1,466
Unmarried	4,248
Less than 12 years of education	2,949

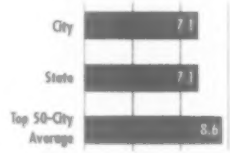
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

94

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95

Long Beach, CA

Total population of city: 1997 427,623

Total births in city: 1997 8,826

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	1,733
Non-Hispanic Black	1,493
Hispanic	4,322
Under age 20	1,149
Unmarried	3,568
Less than 12 years of education	3,484

Key Indicators: 1997

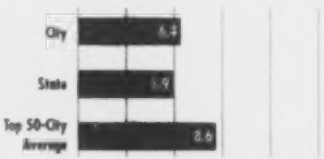
	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	13.0	11.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	26.4	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	40.4	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	39.8	32.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	4.8	3.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	N.A.	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.4	6.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.1	10.1	12.6

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*

Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator. N.A.=Not Available

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Los Angeles, CA

Total population of city: 1997 — 3,563,656

Total births in city: 1997 — 67,919

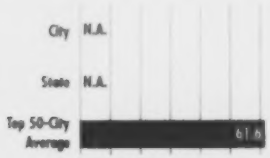
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	12.4	11.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	22.6	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	39.0	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	47.1	32.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.1	3.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	N.A.	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	6.6	6.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	10.7	10.1	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	10,690
Non-Hispanic Black	7,071
Hispanic	45,500
Under age 20	8,389
Unmarried	26,462
Less than 12 years of education	31,743

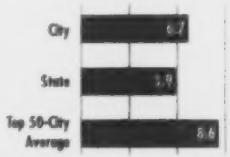
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator

N.A. = Not Available

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Louisville, KY

Louisville is not one of the 50 largest cities

Total population of city: 1997 — 257,423

Total births in city: 1997 — 6,524

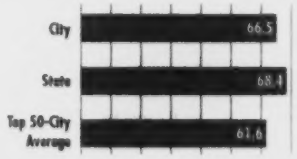
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,289
Non-Hispanic Black	1,980
Hispanic	108
Under age 20	1,185
Unmarried	3,061
Less than 12 years of education	1,580

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	18.2	16.3	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	25.9	21.1	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	46.9	29.5	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	24.2	22.6	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	2.6	2.6	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	22.3	24.7	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.4	7.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	13.7	11.8	12.6

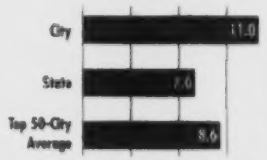
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Louisville, KY

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Memphis, TN

Total population of city: 1997 — 609,366

Total births in city: 1997 — 11,266

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	21.3	16.3	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	28.7	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	62.1	34.1	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	28.1	22.1	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	8.5	3.9	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	10.6	17.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	12.0	8.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	16.8	13.1	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

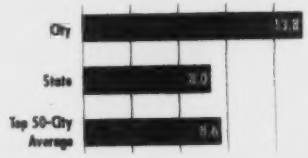
Non-Hispanic White	2,790
Non-Hispanic Black	8,007
Hispanic	273
Under age 20	2,402
Unmarried	6,995
Less than 12 years of education	3,159

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*

Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Mesa, AZ

Total population of city: 1997 — 352,294

Total births in city: 1997 — 6,402

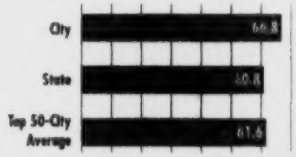
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,227
Non-Hispanic Black	152
Hispanic	1,743
Under age 20	850
Unmarried	2,073
Less than 12 years of education	1,355

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	13.3	14.9	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	20.6	22.7	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	32.4	37.6	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	21.6	29.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	4.3	6.6	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	9.5	8.7	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	6.2	6.9	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	10.3	11.2	12.6

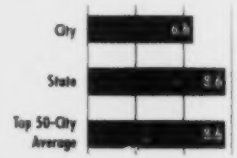
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Miami, FL

Total population of city: 1997 — 371,222

Total births in city: 1997 — 14,196

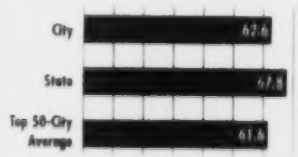
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	14.3	13.4	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	22.6	22.5	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	51.9	36.0	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	28.7	21.4	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	4.1	3.2	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	3.0	11.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.0	8.0	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	14.2	12.4	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	1,311
Non-Hispanic Black	5,915
Hispanic	6,847
Under age 20	2,027
Unmarried	7,369
Less than 12 years of education	4,051

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Milwaukee, WI

584,684

10,741

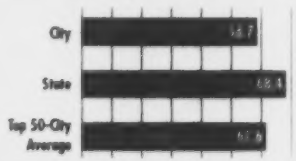
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	3,690
Non-Hispanic Black	5,095
Hispanic	1,426
Under age 20	2,238
Unmarried	6,387
Less than 12 years of education	3,827

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	20.8	10.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	28.4	19.6	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	59.5	28.1	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	35.6	16.1	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	5.7	3.2	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	19.6	17.8	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	10.1	6.4	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	14.1	10.3	12.6

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Milwaukee, WI

Minneapolis, MN

Total population of city: 1997 353,355

Total births in city: 1997 6,061

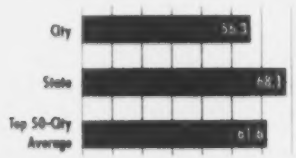
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	14.5	8.8	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	25.6	18.0	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	44.3	25.0	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	24.2	10.4	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	8.3	3.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	15.1	13.0	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.9	5.9	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	10.3	9.0	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	2,686
Non-Hispanic Black	1,634
Hispanic	531
Under age 20	876
Unmarried	2,685
Less than 12 years of education	1,415

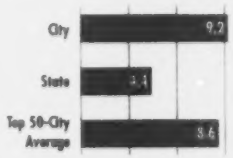
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

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Nashville-Davidson, TN

Total population of city: 1997 — 511,149

Total births in city: 1997 — 8,168

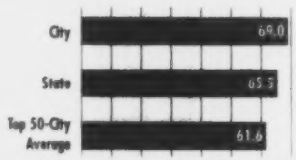
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	5,011
Non-Hispanic Black	2,485
Hispanic	405
Under age 20	1,158
Unmarried	3,193
Less than 12 years of education	1,826

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	14.2	16.3	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	23.9	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	39.1	34.1	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	22.4	22.1	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.0	3.9	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	12.4	17.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.5	8.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	13.9	13.1	12.6

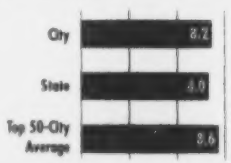
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

New Orleans, LA

Total population of city: 1997 469,127

Total births in city: 1997 7,738

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	20.4	18.6	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	26.5	23.2	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	63.5	43.9	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	27.3	24.5	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	5.8	4.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	2.6	10.3	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	13.0	10.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	17.4	14.5	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

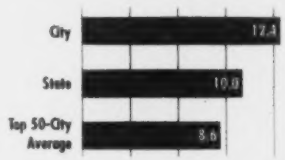
Non-Hispanic White	1,284
Non-Hispanic Black	6,091
Hispanic	180
Under age 20	1,579
Unmarried	4,911
Less than 12 years of education	2,109

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*

Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

New York, NY

Total population of city: 1997 — 7,385,494

Total births in city: 1997 — 118,903

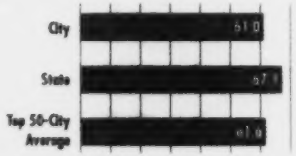
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	31,257
Non-Hispanic Black	33,686
Hispanic	38,856
Under age 20	11,773
Unmarried	53,492
Less than 12 years of education	29,605

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	9.9	8.8	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	18.6	19.1	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	45.0	35.2	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	25.3	19.1	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	7.0	5.0	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	4.8	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	8.8	7.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.2	11.0	12.6

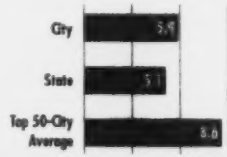
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

N.A. =Not Available.

Oakland, CA

Total population of city: 1997 — 366,223

Total births in city: 1997 — 6,408

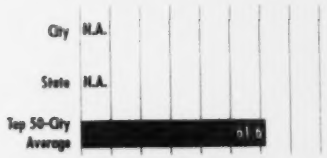
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	13.7	11.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	19.2	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	38.5	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	33.9	32.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	2.6	3.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	N.A.	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	8.9	6.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	11.7	10.1	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	951
Non-Hispanic Black	2,451
Hispanic	1,852
Under age 20	875
Unmarried	2,467
Less than 12 years of education	2,017

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

N.A.=Not Available.

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Oklahoma City, OK

Total population of city: 1997 — 468,699

Total births in city: 1997 — 7,619

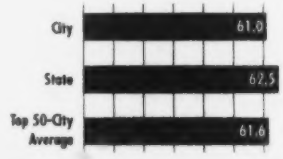
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,442
Non-Hispanic Black	1,443
Hispanic	1,116
Under age 20	1,237
Unmarried	3,091
Less than 12 years of education	1,962

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	16.2	17.0	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	24.3	22.3	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	40.6	32.4	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	28.3	23.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	4.8	4.8	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	17.2	17.8	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.0	7.3	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.5	11.4	12.6

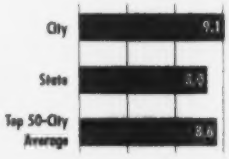
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Omaha, NE

Total population of city: 1997 — 368,474

Total births in city: 1997 — 5,671

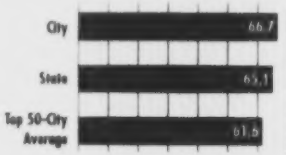
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	13.1	10.5	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	22.6	18.5	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	36.7	25.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	18.8	14.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.3	2.9	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	18.6	16.6	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	8.0	7.0	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	11.9	10.8	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	3,890
Non-Hispanic Black	952
Hispanic	604
Under age 20	743
Unmarried	2,083
Less than 12 years of education	1,067

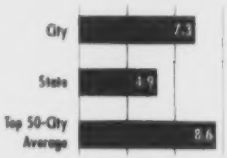
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator

Philadelphia, PA

Total population of city: 1997 — 1,450,683

Total births in city: 1997 — 22,078

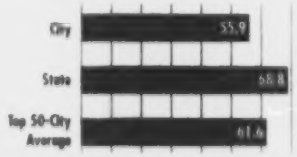
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	7,041
Non-Hispanic Black	11,271
Hispanic	2,435
Under age 20	4,069
Unmarried	13,786
Less than 12 years of education	5,769

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	18.4	10.4	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	24.8	20.6	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	62.4	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	27.5	15.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	8.9	4.4	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	17.5	17.9	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	11.1	7.6	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	15.0	10.7	12.6

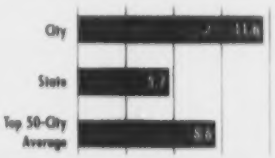
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Phoenix, AZ

Total population of city: 1997 — 1,184,353

Total births in city: 1997 — 22,639

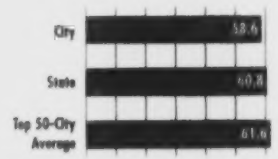
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	16.6	14.9	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	24.8	22.7	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	44.7	37.6	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	39.1	29.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	8.1	6.6	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	9.5	8.7	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.0	6.9	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	11.4	11.2	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	9,305
Non-Hispanic Black	1,195
Hispanic	10,987
Under age 20	3,754
Unmarried	10,119
Less than 12 years of education	8,580

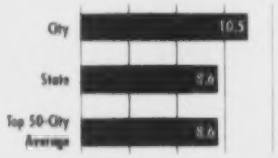
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Pittsburgh, PA

Total population of city: 1997	345,073
Total births in city: 1997	4,627

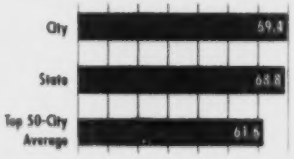
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	2,722
Non-Hispanic Black	1,649
Hispanic	52
Under age 20	644
Unmarried	2,222
Less than 12 years of education	656

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	13.9	10.4	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	24.5	20.6	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	48.0	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	14.7	15.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	4.2	4.4	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	23.6	17.9	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.7	7.6	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.6	10.7	12.6

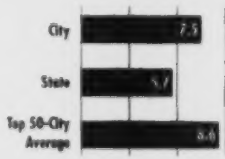
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Portland, OR

Total population of city: 1997 — 503,760

Total births in city: 1997 — 7,126

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	10.7	12.5	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	19.1	18.6	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	33.3	28.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	19.9	20.5	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.4	3.6	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	16.7	16.2	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	6.0	5.5	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	9.5	9.1	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

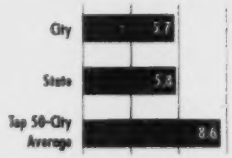
Non-Hispanic White	4,936
Non-Hispanic Black	654
Hispanic	738
Under age 20	765
Unmarried	2,374
Less than 12 years of education	1,405

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*

Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Providence, RI

Total population of city: 1997 — 151,551

Total births in city: 1997 — 2,629

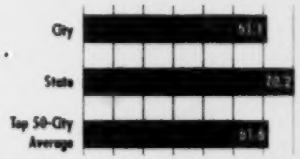
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	632
Non-Hispanic Black	357
Hispanic	1,073
Under age 20	516
Unmarried	1,484
Less than 12 years of education	824

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	19.6	10.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	25.6	19.9	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	56.4	33.1	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	33.2	16.4	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.0	1.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	14.0	16.2	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	9.5	7.4	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.5	10.0	12.6

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	14.1	11.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	27.1	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	41.8	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	28.8	32.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	6.0	3.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	N.A.	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.6	6.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	11.1	10.1	12.6

Sacramento, CA

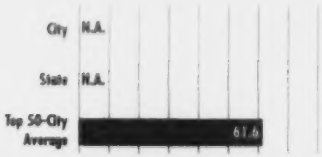
Total population of city, 1997: 398,953

Total births in city, 1997: 10,497

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,095
Non-Hispanic Black	1,783
Hispanic	2,606
Under age 20	1,482
Unmarried	4,385
Less than 12 years of education	2,950

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator. N.A. = Not Available

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San Antonio, TX

Total population of city: 1997 1,093,400

Total births in city: 1997 21,504

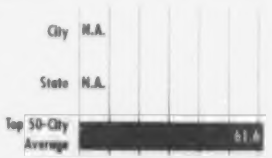
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	5,520
Non-Hispanic Black	1,337
Hispanic	14,248
Under age 20	3,756
Unmarried	6,455
Less than 12 years of education	6,836

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	17.5	16.1	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	25.8	24.4	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	30.0	30.7	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	31.9	33.6	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	2.7	5.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	4.4	7.4	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.2	7.3	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.1	12.0	12.6

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

N.A. =Not Available

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	9.5	11.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	22.0	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	30.2	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	26.4	32.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	5.0	3.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	N.A.	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	5.9	6.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	9.8	10.1	12.6

San Diego, CA

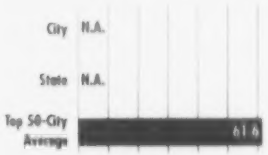
Total population of city, 1997 1,198,520

Total births in city, 1997 18,684

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	6,433
Non-Hispanic Black	1,826
Hispanic	7,491
Under age 20	1,769
Unmarried	5,648
Less than 12 years of education	4,894

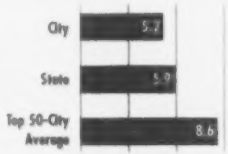
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator. N.A.=Not Available.

San Francisco, CA

Total population of city: 1997 — 740,607

Total births in city: 1997 — 8,204

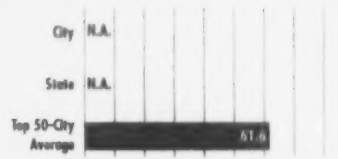
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	2,630
Non-Hispanic Black	793
Hispanic	1,934
Under age 20	600
Unmarried	2,257
Less than 12 years of education	1,714

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	7.3	11.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	14.8	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	27.5	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	21.2	32.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.0	3.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	N.A.	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	6.6	6.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	9.0	10.1	12.6

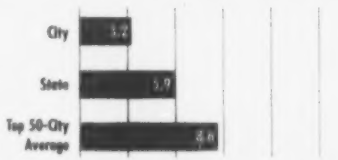
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

N.A.=Not Available

San Jose, CA

Total population of city: 1997 — 849,847

Total births in city: 1997 — 16,153

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	10.1	11.7	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	18.8	21.8	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	27.4	32.8	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	25.7	32.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	3.1	3.7	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	N.A.	N.A.	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	5.8	6.2	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	9.0	10.1	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

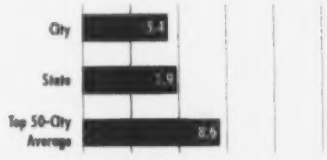
Non-Hispanic White	4,360
Non-Hispanic Black	540
Hispanic	6,951
Under age 20	1,624
Unmarried	4,428
Less than 12 years of education	4,118

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*

Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator. N.A. =Not Available.

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Savannah, GA

Total population of city: 1997 — 133,259

Total births in city: 1997 — 2,654

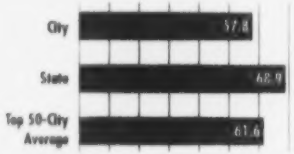
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	928
Non-Hispanic Black	1,611
Hispanic	64
Under age 20	546
Unmarried	1,379
Less than 12 years of education	596

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	20.6	15.5	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	25.8	23.9	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	52.0	35.4	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	22.6	23.2	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	4.5	3.1	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	7.8	9.9	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	10.9	8.8	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.9	11.6	12.6

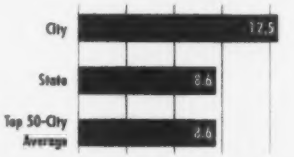
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Seattle, WA

Total population, July 1997	533,508
Total births, 1997	6,940

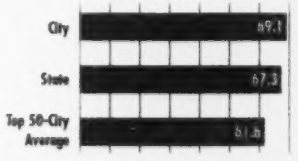
Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	6.3	11.0	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	18.4	18.5	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	25.6	27.1	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	10.8	18.1	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	2.6	3.4	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	8.2	14.6	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	6.3	5.6	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	9.3	8.9	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	3,953
Non-Hispanic Black	739
Hispanic	458
Under age 20	436
Unmarried	1,776
Less than 12 years of education	587

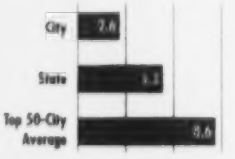
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

St. Louis, MO

Total population of city: 1997 — 344,801

Total births in city: 1997 — 5,765

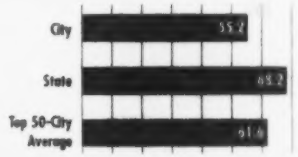
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	1,837
Non-Hispanic Black	3,688
Hispanic	88
Under age 20	1,228
Unmarried	3,903
Less than 12 years of education	1,891

Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	21.3	13.9	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	27.1	20.3	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	67.7	33.1	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	33.4	19.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	6.4	2.8	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	18.2	19.6	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	11.7	7.7	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	16.9	11.6	12.6

Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Tucson, AZ

Total population of city: 1997 — 456,949

Total births in city: 1997 — 8,541

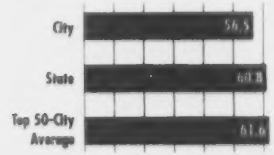
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.6	14.9	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	21.8	22.7	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	40.2	37.6	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	29.0	29.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	7.4	6.6	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	8.7	8.7	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.9	6.9	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	11.7	11.2	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	3,661
Non-Hispanic Black	314
Hispanic	4,422
Under age 20	1,380
Unmarried	3,556
Less than 12 years of education	2,534

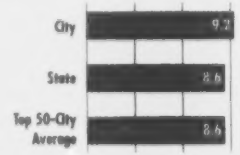
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Tulsa, OK

Total population of City: 1997 — 378,922

Total births in city: 1997 — 6,368

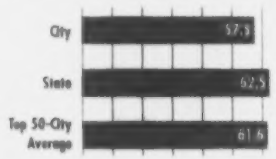
Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,042
Non-Hispanic Black	1,273
Hispanic	501
Under age 20	1,012
Unmarried	2,411
Less than 12 years of education	1,538

Key Indicators: 1997

	City	State	Top 50-City Average
Percent of total births to women under age 20	15.9	17.0	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	31.0	22.3	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	37.9	32.4	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	24.2	23.3	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	6.5	4.8	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	17.3	17.8	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.8	7.3	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	12.1	11.4	12.6

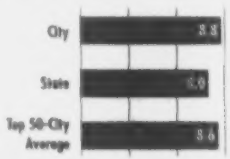
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

Virginia Beach, VA

Total population of city: 1997 — 431,179

Total births in city: 1997 — 6,414

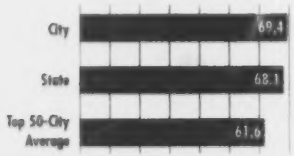
Key Indicators: 1997

	CITY	STATE	TOP 50-CITY AVERAGE
Percent of total births to women under age 20	9.7	11.0	14.9
Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers	16.8	20.2	23.8
Percent of total births to unmarried women	25.4	29.3	43.0
Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education	10.3	15.7	27.7
Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care	2.6	3.2	5.4
Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy	10.7	11.3	11.2*
Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)	7.1	7.7	8.8
Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)	11.3	12.1	12.6

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997

Non-Hispanic White	4,397
Non-Hispanic Black	1,334
Hispanic	302
Under age 20	624
Unmarried	1,629
Less than 12 years of education	658

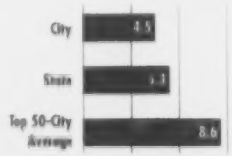
Healthy Birth Index: 1997*



Percent of births classified as healthy based on

- Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds, and
- 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10, and
- Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks, and
- Start of prenatal care in first trimester

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997



Percent of births to women who

- Were under age 20, and
- Were unmarried, and
- Had less than 12 years of education

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator.

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

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Appendix 1: Cities Ranked by Indicator, 1997

Percent of total births to women under age 20

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average	14.9	27	Houston	15.6
1	Seattle	6.3	27	Tucson	15.6
2	Honolulu	7.0	31	Indianapolis	15.7
3	San Francisco	7.3	32	Denver	15.8
4	San Diego	9.5	33	Tulsa	15.9
5	Virginia Beach	9.7	34	Oklahoma City	16.2
6	New York City	9.9	35	El Paso	16.3
7	San Jose	10.1	36	Phoenix	16.6
8	Boston	10.7	37	Dallas	17.0
8	Portland	10.7	38	Fort Worth	17.4
10	Charlotte	10.9	39	San Antonio	17.5
11	Colorado Springs	12.1	40	Chicago	18.1
12	Los Angeles	12.4	41	Philadelphia	18.4
13	Las Vegas	12.8	42	Atlanta	18.9
14	Long Beach	13.0	43	Fresno	19.1
15	Omaha	13.1	44	Detroit	20.0
16	Mesa	13.3	45	New Orleans	20.4
17	Oakland	13.7	46	Cleveland	20.5
18	Pittsburgh	13.9	47	Milwaukee	20.8
19	Sacramento	14.1	48	Memphis	21.3
20	Austin	14.2	48	St. Louis	21.3
20	Nashville-Davidson	14.2	50	Baltimore	22.8
22	Miami	14.3			
23	Minneapolis	14.5			
24	Columbus	15.1			
25	Jacksonville	15.2			
26	Kansas City	15.5			
27	Albuquerque	15.6			
27	District of Columbia	15.6			

Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average

Des Moines	12.9
Hartford	23.0
Louisville	18.2
Providence	19.6
Savannah	20.6

Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average	23.8	28	Phoenix	24.8
1	San Francisco	14.8	30	Minneapolis	25.6
2	Honolulu	16.0	31	Baltimore	25.8
3	Virginia Beach	16.8	31	San Antonio	25.8
4	Colorado Springs	17.0	33	Kansas City	26.2
5	Albuquerque	17.2	34	Long Beach	26.4
6	Boston	17.5	35	New Orleans	26.5
7	Seattle	18.4	36	Austin	26.6
8	New York City	18.6	37	Detroit	26.7
9	San Jose	18.8	38	Sacramento	27.1
10	Portland	19.1	38	St. Louis	27.1
11	Oakland	19.2	40	Charlotte	27.3
12	Mesa	20.6	40	Fresno	27.3
13	Las Vegas	21.4	42	Cleveland	27.7
14	Tucson	21.8	43	Fort Worth	28.0
15	San Diego	22.0	44	Milwaukee	28.4
16	Columbus	22.1	45	Chicago	28.7
17	El Paso	22.5	45	Memphis	28.7
18	Denver	22.6	47	Dallas	29.2
18	Los Angeles	22.6	48	Atlanta	30.4
18	Miami	22.6	49	District of Columbia	31.0
18	Omaha	22.6	49	Tulsa	31.0
22	Indianapolis	22.7			
23	Houston	23.6			
24	Jacksonville	23.7			
25	Nashville-Davidson	23.9			
26	Oklahoma City	24.3			
27	Pittsburgh	24.5			
28	Philadelphia	24.8			

Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average

Des Moines	22.7
Hartford	24.0
Louisville	25.9
Providence	25.6
Savannah	25.8

Appendix 1 provides a ranking of the 50 largest cities on each of the indicators used in this *KIDS COUNT Special Report*. Data for the 5 *Making Connections* cities are included at the end of each table, but they are not included in the rankings. For most of the measures, the highest/best rank is one (1) and the lowest/worst rank is fifty (50). For two measures (Percent of Total Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy and Healthy Birth Index), data were not available for every city. Therefore, the lowest/worst rank may be lower than 50. Whenever there is a tie between two or more cities, each city is assigned the higher/better rank.

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Percent of total births to unmarried women

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average	43.0	29	Indianapolis	42.6
1	Honolulu	24.5	30	Fresno	42.9
2	Virginia Beach	25.4	31	Columbus	43.6
3	Colorado Springs	25.6	32	Dallas	44.3
3	Seattle	25.6	32	Minneapolis	44.3
5	San Jose	27.4	34	Phoenix	44.7
6	San Francisco	27.5	35	Kansas City	44.8
7	Austin	29.5	36	New York City	45.0
8	San Antonio	30.0	37	Boston	45.5
9	San Diego	30.2	38	Pittsburgh	48.0
10	El Paso	30.8	39	Miami	51.9
11	Charlotte	31.9	40	Chicago	53.1
12	Mesa	32.4	41	Atlanta	58.0
13	Portland	33.3	42	Milwaukee	59.5
14	Fort Worth	36.5	43	Memphis	62.1
15	Denver	36.7	44	Philadelphia	62.4
15	Omaha	36.7	45	New Orleans	63.5
17	Las Vegas	37.1	46	District of Columbia	63.6
18	Houston	37.5	47	Cleveland	65.9
19	Tulsa	37.9	48	St. Louis	67.7
20	Jacksonville	38.0	49	Baltimore	68.8
21	Oakland	38.5	50	Detroit	71.6
22	Los Angeles	39.0			
23	Nashville-Davidson	39.1		Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average	
24	Tucson	40.2		Des Moines	35.6
25	Albuquerque	40.4		Hartford	78.8
25	Long Beach	40.4		Louisville	46.9
27	Oklahoma City	40.6		Providence	56.4
28	Sacramento	41.8		Savannah	52.0

Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average	27.7	29	Miami	28.7
1	Honolulu	9.5	30	Sacramento	28.8
2	Virginia Beach	10.3	31	Tucson	29.0
3	Seattle	10.8	32	Atlanta	31.3
4	Colorado Springs	11.6	33	Austin	31.6
5	Pittsburgh	14.7	34	San Antonio	31.9
6	Charlotte	16.1	35	Cleveland	32.4
7	Omaha	18.8	36	Baltimore	33.1
8	Jacksonville	19.3	37	St. Louis	33.4
9	Portland	19.9	38	Oakland	33.9
10	San Francisco	21.2	39	Detroit	34.3
11	Boston	21.4	40	Milwaukee	35.6
12	Albuquerque	21.5	41	Denver	35.9
13	Mesa	21.6	42	Chicago	37.2
14	Kansas City	21.7	43	El Paso	38.2
15	Columbus	21.8	43	Fort Worth	38.2
16	Nashville-Davidson	22.4	45	Phoenix	39.1
17	Indianapolis	23.1	46	Long Beach	39.8
18	Minneapolis	24.2	47	Dallas	43.8
18	Tulsa	24.2	47	Houston	43.8
20	New York City	25.3	49	Fresno	44.2
21	San Jose	25.7	50	Los Angeles	47.1
22	Las Vegas	26.3			
23	San Diego	26.4		Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average	
24	District of Columbia	26.5		Des Moines	20.8
25	New Orleans	27.3		Hartford	33.3
26	Philadelphia	27.5		Louisville	24.2
27	Memphis	28.1		Providence	33.2
28	Oklahoma City	28.3		Savannah	22.6

Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average	5.4	29	Milwaukee	5.7
1	Charlotte	2.5	30	Baltimore	5.8
2	Oakland	2.6	30	Las Vegas	5.8
2	Seattle	2.6	30	New Orleans	5.8
2	Virginia Beach	2.6	33	Albuquerque	5.9
5	San Antonio	2.7	34	Sacramento	6.0
6	Nashville-Davidson	3.0	35	Denver	6.3
6	San Francisco	3.0	36	St. Louis	6.4
8	Jacksonville	3.1	37	Tulsa	6.5
8	Los Angeles	3.1	38	Chicago	6.6
8	San Jose	3.1	39	New York City	7.0
11	Omaha	3.3	40	Detroit	7.2
12	Portland	3.4	41	Tucson	7.4
13	Colorado Springs	3.5	42	Fort Worth	7.9
13	Indianapolis	3.5	43	Phoenix	8.1
13	Kansas City	3.5	44	Minneapolis	8.3
16	Fresno	3.8	45	Memphis	8.5
16	Houston	3.8	46	Philadelphia	8.9
18	Austin	3.9	47	Cleveland	9.7
19	Boston	4.1	48	Columbus	9.8
19	Miami	4.1	49	El Paso	10.4
21	Pittsburgh	4.2	50	District of Columbia	12.3
22	Honolulu	4.3			
22	Mesa	4.3			
24	Atlanta	4.8			
24	Long Beach	4.8			
24	Oklahoma City	4.8			
27	San Diego	5.0			
28	Dallas	5.3			

Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average

Des Moines	3.9
Hartford	2.1
Louisville	2.6
Providence	3.0
Savannah	4.5

Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average*	11.2	29	Minneapolis	15.1
1	New Orleans	2.6	30	Kansas City	15.8
2	El Paso	3.0	31	Portland	16.7
2	Miami	3.0	32	Oklahoma City	17.2
4	Dallas	3.7	33	Tulsa	17.3
5	Austin	4.4	34	Detroit	17.4
5	San Antonio	4.4	35	Philadelphia	17.5
7	Houston	4.5	36	St. Louis	18.2
8	Honolulu	4.6	37	Omaha	18.6
9	New York City	4.8	38	Cleveland	19.2
10	District of Columbia	5.5	39	Milwaukee	19.6
11	Fort Worth	6.3	40	Columbus	20.0
12	Atlanta	6.8	41	Pittsburgh	23.6
13	Boston	8.2		Fresno	N.A.
13	Seattle	8.2		Indianapolis	N.A.
15	Tucson	8.7		Long Beach	N.A.
16	Chicago	9.5		Los Angeles	N.A.
16	Mesa	9.5		Oakland	N.A.
16	Phoenix	9.5		Sacramento	N.A.
19	Charlotte	10.0		San Diego	N.A.
20	Memphis	10.6		San Francisco	N.A.
21	Virginia Beach	10.7		San Jose	N.A.
22	Albuquerque	10.8			
23	Denver	11.5			
24	Jacksonville	11.9			
25	Colorado Springs	12.0			
26	Las Vegas	12.3			
27	Nashville-Davidson	12.4			
28	Baltimore	14.8			

Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average

Des Moines	23.7
Hartford	8.9
Louisville	22.3
Providence	14.0
Savannah	7.8

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator. N.A. = Not Available.

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Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average	8.8	28	Oklahoma City	9.0
1	San Jose	5.8	30	Columbus	9.1
2	San Diego	5.9	30	Jacksonville	9.1
3	Portland	6.0	30	Kansas City	9.1
4	Mesa	6.2	33	Boston	9.2
5	Seattle	6.3	34	Colorado Springs	9.4
6	Los Angeles	6.6	35	Charlotte	9.5
6	San Francisco	6.6	35	Nashville-Davidson	9.5
8	Austin	6.8	37	Indianapolis	9.6
9	Honolulu	7.0	38	Pittsburgh	9.7
9	Phoenix	7.0	39	Denver	9.9
11	Fresno	7.1	40	Milwaukee	10.1
11	Virginia Beach	7.1	41	Chicago	10.3
13	El Paso	7.2	42	Atlanta	10.8
13	San Antonio	7.2	43	Philadelphia	11.1
15	Long Beach	7.4	44	Cleveland	11.5
16	Sacramento	7.6	45	St. Louis	11.7
17	Houston	7.8	46	Memphis	12.0
17	Tulsa	7.8	47	Detroit	12.6
19	Minneapolis	7.9	48	New Orleans	13.0
19	Tucson	7.9	49	District of Columbia	13.4
21	Omaha	8.0	50	Baltimore	14.1
22	Dallas	8.1			
22	Fort Worth	8.1	Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average		
22	Las Vegas	8.1		Des Moines	7.5
25	Albuquerque	8.2		Hartford	11.9
26	New York City	8.8		Louisville	9.4
27	Oakland	8.9		Providence	9.5
28	Miami	9.0		Savannah	10.9

Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)

Rank	City	Rate	Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average	12.6	29	Denver	12.6
1	San Francisco	9.0	29	Pittsburgh	12.6
1	San Jose	9.0	31	Houston	12.7
3	Colorado Springs	9.3	31	Indianapolis	12.7
3	Seattle	9.3	31	Kansas City	12.7
5	Portland	9.5	34	Fort Worth	12.8
6	San Diego	9.8	35	Las Vegas	13.1
7	Mesa	10.3	36	Columbus	13.2
7	Minneapolis	10.3	37	Atlanta	13.3
9	Albuquerque	10.4	37	Jacksonville	13.3
9	Fresno	10.4	39	Nashville-Davidson	13.9
9	Honolulu	10.4	40	Milwaukee	14.1
12	Los Angeles	10.7	41	Miami	14.2
13	Austin	11.1	42	Chicago	14.8
13	Sacramento	11.1	43	Philadelphia	15.0
15	Virginia Beach	11.3	44	Cleveland	15.5
16	Phoenix	11.4	45	Memphis	16.8
17	Charlotte	11.6	46	St. Louis	16.9
18	Oakland	11.7	47	New Orleans	17.4
18	Tucson	11.7	48	Detroit	17.9
20	Omaha	11.9	49	Baltimore	18.3
21	Dallas	12.0	49	District of Columbia	18.3
22	Long Beach	12.1			
22	San Antonio	12.1	Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average		
22	Tulsa	12.1		Des Moines	13.2
25	New York City	12.2		Hartford	15.3
26	Boston	12.5		Louisville	13.7
26	El Paso	12.5		Providence	12.5
26	Oklahoma City	12.5		Savannah	12.9

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Appendix 1: Cities Ranked by Indicator, 1997

Healthy birth index

Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average*	61.6
1	Charlotte	70.2
2	Honolulu	69.8
3	Virginia Beach	69.4
3	Pittsburgh	69.4
5	Seattle	69.1
6	Nashville-Davidson	69.0
7	Jacksonville	68.2
8	Colorado Springs	67.0
9	Mesa	66.8
10	Omaha	66.7
11	Kansas City	66.3
12	Boston	65.0
13	Portland	64.0
13	Atlanta	64.0
15	Columbus	62.6
15	Miami	62.6
17	Las Vegas	61.9
18	New York City	61.0
18	Oklahoma City	61.0
20	Indianapolis	59.4
21	Chicago	59.1
22	Baltimore	58.9
22	New Orleans	58.9
24	Milwaukee	58.7
25	Phoenix	58.6
26	Albuquerque	57.7
27	Denver	57.5
27	Tulsa	57.5
29	Tucson	56.5
30	Minneapolis	56.3
31	Philadelphia	55.9
32	Cleveland	55.5
33	St. Louis	55.2
34	Memphis	54.3
35	Detroit	53.2
36	District of Columbia	50.0
	Austin	N.A.
	Dallas	N.A.
	El Paso	N.A.
	Fort Worth	N.A.
	Fresno	N.A.
	Houston	N.A.
	Long Beach	N.A.
	Los Angeles	N.A.
	Oakland	N.A.
	Sacramento	N.A.
	San Antonio	N.A.
	San Diego	N.A.
	San Francisco	N.A.
	San Jose	N.A.
	Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average	
	Des Moines	65.8
	Hartford	68.3
	Louisville	66.5
	Providence	61.1
	Savannah	57.8

*Not all cities are included in the average for this indicator. N.A.=Not Available.

Risk index based on maternal characteristics

Rank	City	Rate
	Top 50-City Average	8.6
1	Seattle	2.6
2	Honolulu	2.9
3	San Francisco	3.2
4	Virginia Beach	4.5
5	Colorado Springs	5.0
6	San Diego	5.2
7	San Jose	5.4
8	Portland	5.7
9	New York City	5.9
10	Boston	6.4
10	Long Beach	6.4
12	Mesa	6.6
12	Oakland	6.6
14	Charlotte	6.7
14	Los Angeles	6.7
16	Las Vegas	7.1
17	El Paso	7.3
17	Omaha	7.3
19	Pittsburgh	7.5
19	Sacramento	7.5
21	Austin	7.9
21	Jacksonville	7.9
23	Albuquerque	8.0
23	San Antonio	8.0
25	Miami	8.2
25	Nashville-Davidson	8.2
27	Houston	8.7
28	Tulsa	8.8
29	Kansas City	8.9
30	Columbus	9.1
30	Oklahoma City	9.1
32	Denver	9.2
32	Minneapolis	9.2
32	Tucson	9.2
35	Fort Worth	9.4
36	District of Columbia	9.6
37	Indianapolis	9.8
38	Dallas	10.5
38	Phoenix	10.5
40	Fresno	11.2
41	Chicago	11.5
42	Philadelphia	11.6
43	New Orleans	12.4
44	Detroit	12.5
45	Atlanta	13.2
46	Memphis	13.8
47	Cleveland	14.1
48	St. Louis	14.6
49	Baltimore	14.9
49	Milwaukee	14.9
	Cities Not Included in Top 50-City Average	
	Des Moines	6.8
	Hartford	15.1
	Louisville	11.0
	Providence	12.3
	Savannah	12.5

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Appendix 2: States Ranked by Indicator, 1997

Appendix 2 provides a ranking of the states and the District of Columbia on each of the indicators used in this *KIDS COUNT Special Report*. For most of the measures, the highest/best rank is one (1) and the lowest/worst rank is fifty-one (51). For two measures (Percent of Total Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy and Healthy Birth Index) data were not available for every state. Therefore, the lowest/worst rank on these indicators is lower than 51. Whenever there is a tie between two or more states, each state is assigned the higher/better rank. These rankings include data for states even if there were no cities in the top 50 in that state.

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Percent of total births to women under age 20

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation	12.7	26	Illinois	12.5
1	Massachusetts	7.4	26	Oregon	12.5
2	New Hampshire	7.8	28	Idaho	12.7
2	New Jersey	7.8	29	Kansas	12.9
4	Connecticut	8.3	30	Ohio	13.3
5	Vermont	8.4	31	Delaware	13.4
6	Minnesota	8.8	31	Florida	13.4
6	New York	8.8	33	Nevada	13.5
8	North Dakota	9.1	34	Missouri	13.9
9	Hawaii	10.1	35	Indiana	14.1
9	Maine	10.1	36	Wyoming	14.2
11	Maryland	10.3	37	North Carolina	14.4
12	Pennsylvania	10.4	38	Arizona	14.9
13	Nebraska	10.5	39	Georgia	15.5
14	Utah	10.6	40	District of Columbia	15.6
15	Iowa	10.7	41	West Virginia	15.9
15	Rhode Island	10.7	42	Texas	16.1
15	Wisconsin	10.7	43	Kentucky	16.3
18	Virginia	11.0	43	Tennessee	16.3
18	Washington	11.0	45	South Carolina	16.4
20	Alaska	11.2	46	Oklahoma	17.0
21	California	11.7	47	Alabama	17.6
21	Michigan	11.7	48	New Mexico	17.9
23	Colorado	11.9	49	Louisiana	18.6
24	Montana	12.2	50	Arkansas	19.2
24	South Dakota	12.2	51	Mississippi	20.7

Percent of teen births to women who were already mothers

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation	21.6	25	Virginia	20.2
1	Vermont	13.5	27	Missouri	20.3
2	New Hampshire	14.1	28	Indiana	20.4
3	Montana	14.6	29	New Jersey	20.6
4	North Dakota	15.2	29	Pennsylvania	20.6
5	Wyoming	15.9	31	South Carolina	20.8
6	South Dakota	16.0	32	Ohio	20.9
7	Maine	16.4	33	Kansas	21.0
8	Hawaii	17.2	34	Delaware	21.1
9	Iowa	18.0	34	Kentucky	21.1
9	Massachusetts	18.0	36	Michigan	21.5
9	Minnesota	18.0	36	North Carolina	21.5
12	Nebraska	18.5	38	Nevada	21.7
12	Washington	18.5	39	California	21.8
14	Oregon	18.6	39	Tennessee	21.8
15	Utah	18.7	41	Oklahoma	22.3
16	Colorado	18.9	42	Florida	22.5
16	West Virginia	18.9	43	Alabama	22.6
18	New York	19.1	44	Arizona	22.7
19	Alaska	19.3	45	Louisiana	23.2
20	New Mexico	19.6	46	Illinois	23.6
20	Wisconsin	19.6	47	Arkansas	23.7
22	Rhode Island	19.9	48	Georgia	23.9
23	Connecticut	20.0	49	Texas	24.4
23	Idaho	20.0	50	Mississippi	25.3
25	Maryland	20.2	51	District of Columbia	31.0

Percent of total births to unmarried women

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation	32.4	26	North Carolina	32.2
1	Utah	16.6	27	Oklahoma	32.4
2	Idaho	20.7	28	Indiana	32.6
3	New Hampshire	23.8	29	Connecticut	32.7
4	Minnesota	25.0	30	California	32.8
5	Colorado	25.2	30	Pennsylvania	32.8
6	Nebraska	25.8	32	Missouri	33.1
7	Massachusetts	25.9	32	Rhode Island	33.1
8	North Dakota	26.0	34	Michigan	33.2
9	Vermont	26.1	35	Illinois	33.4
10	Iowa	26.2	36	Maryland	33.5
11	Washington	27.1	37	Alabama	33.9
12	Wyoming	27.4	37	Ohio	33.9
13	Kansas	27.6	39	Tennessee	34.1
14	New Jersey	28.0	40	Arkansas	34.2
15	Wisconsin	28.1	41	New York	35.2
16	Montana	28.7	42	Georgia	35.4
17	Oregon	28.8	43	Nevada	35.5
18	Virginia	29.3	44	Delaware	36.0
19	Kentucky	29.5	44	Florida	36.0
20	Maine	29.7	46	Arizona	37.6
21	Hawaii	29.9	47	South Carolina	38.0
22	Alaska	30.6	48	New Mexico	43.5
23	Texas	30.7	49	Louisiana	43.9
24	South Dakota	31.1	50	Mississippi	45.4
25	West Virginia	31.3	51	District of Columbia	63.6

Percent of total births to mothers with less than 12 years of education

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation	22.1	25	Washington	18.1
1	North Dakota	8.7	27	Colorado	18.9
2	Hawaii	10.4	28	Idaho	19.0
2	Minnesota	10.4	29	New York	19.1
4	Vermont	10.7	30	Missouri	19.3
5	New Hampshire	10.9	31	Indiana	20.4
6	Connecticut	11.3	32	Oregon	20.5
7	Maine	11.7	33	West Virginia	21.0
8	Maryland	12.8	34	Florida	21.4
9	Massachusetts	13.4	35	North Carolina	21.6
10	Iowa	13.6	36	Illinois	22.0
11	New Jersey	14.0	37	South Carolina	22.1
12	Alaska	14.2	37	Tennessee	22.1
13	Nebraska	14.3	39	Kentucky	22.6
14	Utah	14.4	40	Arkansas	23.0
15	Montana	14.7	41	Georgia	23.2
16	Pennsylvania	15.3	42	Oklahoma	23.3
17	Virginia	15.7	43	Alabama	23.5
18	South Dakota	15.8	44	Louisiana	24.5
19	Wisconsin	16.1	45	Mississippi	26.1
20	Wyoming	16.3	46	District of Columbia	26.5
21	Rhode Island	16.4	47	New Mexico	27.1
22	Delaware	17.2	48	Nevada	27.8
23	Michigan	17.5	49	Arizona	29.3
24	Ohio	17.8	50	California	32.2
25	Kansas	18.1	51	Texas	33.6

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Percent of total births to mothers receiving late or no prenatal care

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation	3.9	26	Montana	3.6
1	Maine	1.7	26	Oregon	3.6
1	Rhode Island	1.7	28	Alabama	3.7
3	New Hampshire	1.8	28	California	3.7
4	Connecticut	1.9	28	Wyoming	3.7
5	Vermont	2.0	31	Colorado	3.9
6	North Dakota	2.2	31	Indiana	3.9
7	Iowa	2.5	31	Tennessee	3.9
8	Kentucky	2.6	34	Illinois	4.0
8	Maryland	2.6	35	Louisiana	4.1
10	Kansas	2.7	35	Mississippi	4.1
10	Massachusetts	2.7	37	Idaho	4.2
12	Missouri	2.8	38	Ohio	4.3
13	Nebraska	2.9	39	Alaska	4.4
14	Michigan	3.0	39	Pennsylvania	4.4
15	Georgia	3.1	41	Hawaii	4.6
15	Minnesota	3.1	42	New Jersey	4.7
15	West Virginia	3.1	42	South Carolina	4.7
18	Florida	3.2	44	Oklahoma	4.8
18	North Carolina	3.2	45	New York	5.0
18	Virginia	3.2	46	Texas	5.1
18	Wisconsin	3.2	47	Arkansas	5.8
22	Delaware	3.3	48	Nevada	6.3
23	South Dakota	3.4	49	Arizona	6.6
23	Washington	3.4	50	New Mexico	7.6
25	Utah	3.5	51	District of Columbia	12.3

Percent of total births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation*	13.2	26	North Carolina	15.2
1	District of Columbia	5.5	27	Oregon	16.2
2	Texas	7.4	27	Rhode Island	16.2
3	Hawaii	8.0	29	Nebraska	16.6
4	Arizona	8.7	30	New Hampshire	17.4
4	Utah	8.7	30	Tennessee	17.4
6	Connecticut	9.7	32	Michigan	17.6
7	Georgia	9.9	32	Vermont	17.6
8	Maryland	10.2	34	Oklahoma	17.8
9	Louisiana	10.3	34	Wisconsin	17.8
9	New Mexico	10.3	36	Pennsylvania	17.9
11	Colorado	10.9	37	Montana	18.2
12	Virginia	11.3	38	Iowa	18.3
13	Florida	11.4	39	Arkansas	18.6
14	Illinois	12.1	40	Maine	19.2
14	New Jersey	12.1	41	Alaska	19.3
16	Massachusetts	12.4	42	Missouri	19.6
17	Alabama	12.5	43	Ohio	19.7
18	Mississippi	12.6	44	North Dakota	20.1
19	Minnesota	13.0	45	Wyoming	20.5
20	Idaho	13.2	46	Kentucky	24.7
21	Kansas	13.4	47	West Virginia	25.3
22	Nevada	13.6		California	N.A.
23	South Carolina	13.9		Indiana	N.A.
24	Delaware	14.2		New York	N.A.
25	Washington	14.6		South Dakota	N.A.

Not all states are included in this figure.

N.A.=Not Available

Percent low-birthweight babies (less than 5.5 pounds)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation	7.5	25	Pennsylvania	7.6
1	Oregon	5.5	27	Indiana	7.7
1	South Dakota	5.5	27	Michigan	7.7
3	Washington	5.6	27	Missouri	7.7
4	New Hampshire	5.8	27	Ohio	7.7
5	Alaska	5.9	27	Virginia	7.7
5	Maine	5.9	32	Kentucky	7.8
5	Minnesota	5.9	32	New Mexico	7.8
8	California	6.2	32	New York	7.8
8	North Dakota	6.2	35	Illinois	7.9
10	Idaho	6.3	35	New Jersey	7.9
10	Montana	6.3	37	Florida	8.0
10	Vermont	6.3	38	West Virginia	8.3
13	Iowa	6.4	39	Arkansas	8.4
13	Wisconsin	6.4	40	Delaware	8.7
15	Utah	6.6	41	Colorado	8.8
16	Arizona	6.9	41	Georgia	8.8
16	Kansas	6.9	41	Maryland	8.8
18	Massachusetts	7.0	41	North Carolina	8.8
18	Nebraska	7.0	41	Tennessee	8.8
20	Hawaii	7.2	46	Wyoming	9.0
21	Connecticut	7.3	47	Alabama	9.2
21	Oklahoma	7.3	47	South Carolina	9.2
21	Texas	7.3	49	Mississippi	10.1
24	Rhode Island	7.4	50	Louisiana	10.2
25	Nevada	7.6	51	District of Columbia	13.4

Percent preterm babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation)

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation	11.4	23	New York	11.0
1	Vermont	7.6	27	Arizona	11.2
2	New Hampshire	8.2	28	Michigan	11.3
3	Washington	8.9	29	Oklahoma	11.4
4	Minnesota	9.0	29	Wyoming	11.4
5	Oregon	9.1	31	Ohio	11.5
6	Maine	9.2	32	Georgia	11.6
7	Idaho	9.5	32	Missouri	11.6
7	Massachusetts	9.5	34	Kentucky	11.8
9	Utah	9.9	35	Texas	12.0
10	Rhode Island	10.0	36	Illinois	12.1
11	California	10.1	36	Virginia	12.1
12	Alaska	10.2	38	New Jersey	12.2
12	Connecticut	10.2	39	Delaware	12.3
12	Montana	10.2	39	Nevada	12.3
12	North Dakota	10.2	41	Florida	12.4
12	South Dakota	10.2	41	West Virginia	12.4
17	Wisconsin	10.3	43	Arkansas	12.5
18	Iowa	10.4	44	South Carolina	12.6
18	Kansas	10.4	45	Maryland	12.7
20	Hawaii	10.6	45	North Carolina	12.7
21	Pennsylvania	10.7	47	Tennessee	13.1
22	Nebraska	10.8	48	Alabama	14.3
23	Colorado	11.0	49	Louisiana	14.5
23	Indiana	11.0	50	Mississippi	15.6
23	New Mexico	11.0	51	District of Columbia	18.3

Healthy birth index

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation*	66.8	26	North Carolina	66.2
1	New Hampshire	74.0	27	Tennessee	65.5
2	Connecticut	73.7	28	West Virginia	65.2
3	Massachusetts	71.9	29	Delaware	65.1
4	Maryland	71.7	29	Montana	65.1
5	Vermont	71.3	29	Nebraska	65.1
6	Rhode Island	70.2	32	Alabama	64.8
7	Maine	69.6	33	North Dakota	64.4
8	Iowa	69.5	34	South Carolina	64.2
9	Georgia	68.9	35	Louisiana	64.1
10	Pennsylvania	68.8	36	South Dakota	64.0
11	Kentucky	68.4	37	Alaska	63.9
11	Wisconsin	68.4	38	Oregon	63.8
13	Michigan	68.3	39	Colorado	63.3
14	Missouri	68.2	39	Mississippi	63.3
15	Virginia	68.1	41	Indiana	63.1
15	Minnesota	68.1	42	Wyoming	62.6
17	Kansas	67.9	43	Oklahoma	62.5
18	Florida	67.8	44	Arizona	60.8
18	New Jersey	67.8	44	Idaho	60.8
18	Ohio	67.8	46	Nevada	60.6
21	Washington	67.3	47	Arkansas	58.2
22	New York	67.1	48	New Mexico	55.5
23	Illinois	67.0	49	District of Columbia	50.0
23	Hawaii	67.0		California	N.A.
25	Utah	66.4		Texas	N.A.

*Not all states are included in this figure.

N.A.=Not Available.

Risk index based on maternal characteristics

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	The Nation	6.6	28	South Dakota	6.0
1	North Dakota	4.0	28	Wyoming	6.0
2	Vermont	4.1	28	Kansas	6.1
3	Hawaii	4.2	29	Michigan	6.7
3	Utah	4.2	30	Illinois	6.9
5	Alaska	4.3	30	West Virginia	6.9
6	Massachusetts	4.4	32	Kentucky	7.0
6	Minnesota	4.4	33	Florida	7.1
6	New Hampshire	4.4	33	Missouri	7.1
6	New Jersey	4.4	33	Nevada	7.1
10	Connecticut	4.6	36	Ohio	7.3
11	Idaho	4.8	37	Delaware	7.4
12	Iowa	4.9	37	Indiana	7.4
12	Maine	4.9	39	North Carolina	7.5
12	Nebraska	4.9	40	Texas	7.8
15	Maryland	5.0	41	Oklahoma	8.0
16	New York	5.1	41	Tennessee	8.0
17	Washington	5.3	43	Arkansas	8.2
18	Virginia	5.4	44	Arizona	8.6
19	Colorado	5.7	44	Georgia	8.6
19	Pennsylvania	5.7	46	Alabama	8.8
21	Montana	5.8	47	South Carolina	9.1
21	Oregon	5.8	48	New Mexico	9.4
23	California	5.9	49	District of Columbia	9.6
23	Wisconsin	5.9	50	Louisiana	10.0
25	Rhode Island	6.0	51	Mississippi	11.6

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Healthy Birth Index: 1997 is the percentage of births classified as healthy because they met all of the criteria listed below. This indicator could not be constructed for cities in California and Texas because these states do not report the 5-minute APGAR score, one of the components of this index. The factors are as follows:

1. Birthweight of at least 5.5 pounds.
2. 5-minute APGAR score of 9 or 10. APGAR scores are a commonly used global measure to gauge the health of newborns. The letters in APGAR represent the following: A=appearance, P=pulse, G=grimace (reflex), A=activity, and R=respirations. Zero, 1, or 2 points are assigned to each dimension when the assessment is performed. The score is collected at 1 and 5 minutes of life for the infant, crucial periods for a newborn.
3. Gestation of at least 37 completed weeks.
4. Start of prenatal care in first trimester.

SOURCES: City data: National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999.

Number of Births by Maternal Characteristics: 1997 contains information about age, marital status, educational attainment, and race/Hispanic origin of the mother. Detailed information about the first three items above is presented elsewhere in the Definitions and Data Sources section. Therefore, we will focus on race/Hispanic origin here.

On birth certificates, as on most federal data collection forms, the question regarding whether a person is Hispanic is separate from the question asking whether a person is white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, or Native American. Consequently, people who indicate that they are Hispanic must also select a racial group. A birth to a woman who reported that she was Hispanic and white would be included in figures for both of these groups. In order to create mutually exclusive categories, Hispanics were removed from the black and white racial categories in the tabulations presented here. This allows more meaningful comparisons between minorities and the group people typically think of when we say "white."

It should also be noted that these figures represent the race of the mother, not the race of the child. This is important because increasing numbers of children are born to parents of different races.

SOURCES: **City data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies (less than 5.5 pounds) is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by the mother's place of residence, not the place of birth. Births of unknown weight were not included in these calculations.

SOURCES: **City data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** Ventura, S.J., J.A. Martin, S.C. Curtin, and T.J. Mathews, 1999, "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 18, Table 46, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.

Percent of Teen Births to Women Who Were Already Mothers is the percentage of births that were second or higher order births to mothers who were between the ages of 15 and 19 at the time of the birth. This measure is often referred to as "Repeat Teen Births." The data are reported by the mother's place of residence, not the place of birth. Birth certificates that did not contain information on birth order were not included in this calculation.

SOURCES: **City data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999.

Percent of Total Births to Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care is the percentage of births that occurred to mothers who reported receiving prenatal care only in the third trimester of their pregnancy, or receiving no prenatal care. Birth certificates that did not report information about prenatal care were not included in this calculation.

SOURCES: **City data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** Ventura, S.J., J.A. Martin, S.C. Curtin,

and T.J. Mathews, 1999, "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 18, Table 34, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.

Percent of Total Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy is the percentage of women who smoked during pregnancy. The data are reported by the mother's place of residence, not the place of birth. In 1997, data for smoking were not collected in California, New York (except New York City), Indiana, and South Dakota. Birth certificates on which information on smoking during pregnancy was not reported were not included in this calculation.

SOURCES: City data: National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999.

Percent of Total Births to Mothers With Less Than 12 Years of Education is the percentage of women who had completed fewer than 12 years of education at the time of the birth. The data are reported by the mother's place of residence, not the place of birth. Birth certificates on which maternal education was not reported were not included in this calculation.

SOURCES: City data: National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999.

Percent of Total Births to Unmarried Women is the percentage of all births occurring to women who were unmarried at the time of the birth. Marital status is obtained from a direct question on the birth certificate in 46 states and the District of Columbia. The mother's marital status is inferred for Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York from other birth certificate information. The data are reported by the mother's place of residence, not the place of birth.

SOURCES: City data: National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** Ventura, S.J., J.A. Martin, S.C. Curtin, and T.J. Mathews, 1999, "Births: Final Data for 1997," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 18, Table 19, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD.

Percent of Total Births to Women Under Age 20 was calculated by dividing the number of births to women under age 20 by the total number of births to women of all ages. The data are reported by the mother's place of residence, not the place of birth. It should be noted that this is not the same as a teen birth rate and that this percentage is also affected by the fertility of women over age 20.

SOURCES: City data: National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999.

Percent Preterm Babies (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) is the percentage of babies born with a gestational age of less than 37 completed weeks. The data are reported by the mother's place of residence, not the place of birth. Birth certificates that did not report gestational age were not included in this calculation.

SOURCES: City data: National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999.

Risk Index Based on Maternal Characteristics: 1997 is the percentage of births classified as high risk because the mother met all of the criteria listed below.

1. Under age 20, and
2. Unmarried, and
3. Had less than 12 years of education.

SOURCES: City data: National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999. **State data:** National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999.

Top 50-City Average is the unweighted mean of the data for each of the 50 largest cities based on Census Bureau population estimates for 1997. In other words, this figure is the average of the figures for each of the 50 cities without taking into consideration the size of each city. For the Healthy Birth Index and the Percent of Total Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy, the average is based only on those cities or states with reported data. For the Healthy Birth Index, data for cities in the following states were unavailable: California and Texas. For the Percent of Total Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy, data were unavailable for cities in the following states: California, New York (except New York City), Indiana, and South Dakota.

Total births in city is the total number of births in a given city for 1997.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, special tabulation by Division of Vital Statistics, 1999.

Total population of city is the 1997 Census Bureau estimate of the total population of each city.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census (online) available at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/scts (October 22, 1999).

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